

C509 BC

In early republic, the Cal had a cycle of 4 yrs. The first yr & the 3rd yr had 4 mos of 31 days, seven of 29 and one Feb, 7 days. The second yr had a Feb of 23 days and an intercalary month of 27 days; the 4th yr had a Feb of 24 days and an intercalary month. Thus in a 4 yr cycle there were four days too many.

509 BC

Etruscan kings were expelled
from Rome.

The Republic was founded
which expanded into Italy.

510 BC

Valerius + Lucius Janius Brutus
founded the Republic.

509 BC

Rome

Lucius Junius Brutus
and Valerius founded the
republic

509 BC

Rome

At the very beginning of the Republic, the two highest magistrates of all were known as Praetors.

By end of 4th cen BC, the highest magistrates were called Consuls.

For decades thereafter a praetor was the praetor urbanus (his duties confined to the city) thus freeing up the 2 consuls for duties as war

leaders outside the city.

509 BC → 46 BC

Rome Chronologists

The Romans in Republican times designated the yrs by the names of the Consuls of the yr. Different dates for the foundation of Rome were set by QUINTUS FABIUS PICTOR, POLYBIUS, MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, MARCUS VERRIUS FLACCUS, & MARCUS TERENTIUS VARRO. Livy uses the epoch of Cat. and it other times that of Fabius PICTOR.

Modern Chronologists adopt VARRO's date for the founding of Rome (April 21, 753 BC)

^{AUC}
Because the yr 753 A.U.C. (anno urbis
Conditae, "from the founding of the City"),
is the year B.C. and 754 A.U.C. is the first
yr of the Christian era, — to convert a date
A.U.C. into modern reckoning: if smaller
than 753 subtract yr A.U.C. from 754 for a
B.C. date, or, if larger than 753, subtract
from the yr # 753 for a yr since
the birth of Christ

509BC

The 2 highest magistrates were known as Praetors

At end of 4th cen BC, the highest magistrates were being called Consuls; praetors were relegated to 3rd best. For ~~century~~ decades there was only 1 praetor - the praetor urbicus

509 BC

Rome

There was an attempt by TARQUIN SUPERBUS to regain the throne.

The government was now represented by 2 Consuls: BRUTUS and COLLATINUS (He was soon succeeded by PLUBIUS VALERIUS).

509 BC

Rome

the 7th king of Rome was TARQUINIVS SUPERBUS. (Etruscan origin)

He was expelled and the Republic formed because of his tyranny

509 BC → 340 BC

Government ①

(a) CONSULS - 2 Patricians elected annually by COMITIA CENTURIATA. They had ~~un~~ifly but not unlimited power (they had 12 lictors). They had the power to:

- ① Convene the Popular Assembly and the Senate
- ② Appoint the Senators
- ③ Superintend the taking of the census
- ④ Appoint 3 Quaestors (police - later they became treasurers) - PATRICIANS

⑤ with Comitia decide questions of war and peace.

(b) DICTATOR - appointed in time of great danger by the SENATE for 6 months. He had absolute power (24 LICTORS)

(c) The COMITIA CENTURIATA - now became the main Assembly, appointing the two consuls and having power to approve or REJECT all bills; but the wealthiest centuriae voted first.

509 BC → 340 BC

Government ②

- (d) SENATE - Consisted of 300 members appointed by the consuls from among the Patricians & wealthy Plebeians
- (e) The Comitia Curiata - still existed but had lost all its power. The Patricians had practically entire control of the government and embarked against the Plebeians. The Plebeians if wealthy were admitted to the

Senate but could hold no office in
the state or church.

509 BC → 29 BC

Rome
Was the time of the REPUBLIC

509 BC
403 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Capitol of Ancient Rome. - Citadel of Ancient Rome and site of the temple of JUPITER, the national sanctuary on the MONS CAPITOLIUS, the smallest of seven hills on which Rome was built. There were 2 summits, the south being the CAPITOLIUS proper, on which was the great temple of JUPITER, while the citadel was on the north summit. To TARQUINIVS PRISCUS is attributed the foundation of the great Temple

of Jupiter OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, JUNO, and MINERVA
and to the Consul HORATIUS, its dedication in
509 BC. The building was 3 cells, one for each
of above.

State Criminals were thrown from
that part of the mount called the TARPEIAN
ROCK

509 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

From earliest times the people of Rome were divided into classes of the PATRICIANS or nobles and their clients or the PLEBIAWS.

The history of Rome shows one long struggle between these classes. The Patricians wished to retain exclusive power, while the Plebeians claimed a share in the Government.

gradually concessions were forced
from the nobles and power came
into the hands of people at large

509 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

CONSUL

An office in the government of Rome. The office was created in 509 BC on the expulsion of the Tarquins. They were 2 in number, they held the entire power of the state both at home and abroad. Each was responsible for the acts of both. Gradually their power was limited and other offices were created to relieve them. The tenure of office was for 1.0 yr and the year was named after the Consul. They led the Army, presided at the meetings of the Senate, at elections, and at public

festivals, they wore a white toga with a purple
toga band as badge of office. The consule sat
in a curule chair and was attended by a
band of 12 men called lectors, armed with 16
foaces, or ox bound with a bundle of rods.
At first the office was limited to patricians, but the
Incentia Rogationis provided that one of the consuls
be plebeian. In 342 BC, both consulships were open
to the plebs but it was not until 215 BC that
both consuls were plebs and one of those was
quickly put out of office. In 162 BC both consuls
were plebs and retained office. With the establishment
of the empire under Augustus the old office
was abolished.